

NEW YORK HERALD

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ticular that marks the difference between failure and success. It is indeed the eternal problem of the merchants of smiles. To sit in delighted contemplation of the stage oblivious to the fact that there is any other spot in the world marks triumph in the world of make believe. The uneasy distraction that sets the mind of the theatergoer to wandering until the final decision is fought from the auditorium proclaims that the play has failed. So the desire of the Shuberts to keep their audiences seated until the end of the play is easy to understand.

The first night may be late, for there is the conviction of the spectator that having paid for his ticket he may arrive when he chooses. It is the same belief in his own right to enjoy himself which he pleases that will lead him to depart at the first feeling of boredom. It is of course within the power of the manager to keep him quiet. But to do that he must entertain him or mystify him or thrill him. Then he will not have to appeal to his regard for the rights of others.

Flag Day.

Flag Day is observed on this date because it was on June 14, 1777, that JOHN ADAMS introduced in the Continental Congress a resolution declaring that "the flag of the thirteen United States shall be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation."

But the Flag Day exercises in City Hall Park this afternoon will be reminiscent of events antedating the flag. They will remind the participants of the early American hankering for freedom. The new Liberty pole on which the flag will be raised to-day is the sixth of its kind in New York's history. The first was erected to celebrate the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766. It became the centre of the town's politics. It and three of its successors were cut down by the King's soldiers. A fifth pole remained up until 1776. Now the sixth of New York's Liberty poles is ready for its flag; and this one will carry the official Stars and Stripes, an honor which its several predecessors did not have.

It is pleasant to think that this town has not grown so big or so thoughtless but that it finds the time and the inclination to put up, in the very place where the New Yorkers of 150 years ago had it, this symbol of the people's desire for liberty. May a pole stand in this historic place, flying the precious flag, so long as Maine can send pine for the topmast and Oregon spruce for the mainmast!

Good's Straight Economy Talk.

JAMES W. GOOD, lifelong Republican, never said a truer thing than the following when resigning his seat in the House of Representatives and the chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee last week:

"The Republican Administration must make a big reduction in Government expenditures with a consequent lifting of oppressive war taxes or it will be swept out of power."

THE NEW YORK HERALD is compelled to agree with all that Mr. Good says, because the attitude of the public in this matter is unmistakable. And in emphasizing the warning which Mr. Good gave his recent associates in the Government of the United States THE NEW YORK HERALD feels that it is performing for the Republican party the highest service that could be performed for it. It is a dangerous business for the party when hack politicians and rubber stamp organs try to conceal or excuse what cannot be concealed from the American voters and what they never will excuse.

Nobody with political vision or instinct can fail to see that the Republican party is now on trial more scrutinizingly than the Democratic party was on trial from March 4, 1913, to November 2, 1920. Nobody of sound political judgment can doubt what was the main national impulse which drove Mr. Wilson's party out of the administrative branch of the Government last autumn, as two years before it had rejected his party's claims to the legislative branch of the Government.

If Mr. Wilson had stayed in Washington, bending his autocratic will to the control of his administrative departments, instead of spending months in Europe striving to fix his League of Nations on this country; if the league had never been heard of, if the turbulent Old World had become as quiet as a mill pond, still the American people would have turned the Democratic party upside down at the national election last November because of its incompetence, wasteful and scandalous mismanagement of the business affairs of this nation.

If those now in control of the national Government do not stop the squander, reform the mismanagement and reduce the taxes the American public will be more disappointed and disgusted over their failure to make good than it was over the breakdown of the Wilson Administration, because, truth to tell, straight thinking, common sense Americanism never expected very much of the visionaries and hungry dependents of the party which captured the government first by default and secondly by a fluke.

But the whole country did expect a great deal of the party control which it put into office to clear away the wreckage caused by Mr. Wilson's party and to start the Government on a sound and safe course. It does demand that this party control do what it was pledged to do and was elected to do. It does demand that it do it as close to 100 per cent. of fulfillment as human capacity can come to 100 per cent. of anything. And if there is a failure of such fulfillment ex-Chairman Good's grim warning will be realized.

Another Housing Barrier.

A report of the Real Estate Board of New York throws a flood of light on the mystery of continued high building costs when almost more than anything else they ought to go down to normal levels. Again it is unbridled Government spending which is largely responsible for the public's crushing load.

The money bulk of all the plans for buildings filed in the twenty-five northeastern States during the first four months of this year was for public buildings. The whole amount to be expended was \$1,694,384,000. Only 22 per cent. of it, or \$390,636,000, was for dwelling construction; 57 per cent., or \$954,384,000, was for public buildings. The remaining 20 per cent., or about \$239,000,000, was for industrial and office structures.

National Government, State Government or municipal Government, the contractor doing construction work for it must pay the prevailing rates of wages though they still remain at war inflation heights. He must abide by the existing working conditions though they be of war inflation intensity.

There is no chance to get the costs down along those lines. The very laws, national, State and municipal, require that on public construction the wages, hours and working conditions shall be the "prevailing" prices. There is no incentive even to buy the material at the lowest possible prices. The beautiful cost plus plunder scheme is still in general practice to dig holes into the public purse. And where the cost plus scheme is not pyramiding the expense, the contracting bids, as SAM UNDERMYER and the Lockwood Committee have shown, can still be arranged to make the public treasury pay any old price.

The public building does not have to pay for being erected; the taxpayer pays for it. The public building does not have to provide its maintenance charges; the taxpayer stands them. The public building does not have to earn its living; the taxpayer earns it for it. The public building does not have to meet its operating deficiencies; the taxpayer meets them. So what reason is there to get the cost of public buildings down? And nobody does.

But holding up the war inflation costs of public building, national, State and municipal, does not end with handing over the swollen bills for such work to the taxpayer. More burdens still must land upon the public out of that quarter. A builder of dwelling places must compete with the Government contractors for labor. In some instances he must meet the prices for material which are "justified" by the prices the contractor on public buildings pays.

Until the laws and methods which make construction for governments so costly become rational, stop the public building, which jacks up the cost of private building beyond what the owner and tenant can stand. Public building can wait; houses for families without suitable shelter cannot. Stop the unnecessary public building so that, while those that now fatten on it at the expense of the public come to their senses, the necessary private building may have at least a fighting chance.

Perhaps Another Man o' War.

Offers of \$100,000 have been made for the three-year-old colt Playfellow whose chief claim to distinction until recently rose from the fact that he is a brother to Man o' War. The colt was too big and undeveloped as a two-year-old to show his best form, but within the last two weeks he has found his legs and has won twice in fast time.

That he is a colt of merit is apparent; that he is another Man o' War is improbable, for that horse gave ample evidence of his invincible qualities not by the winning of races but in the easy manner in which he galloped his opponents into the ground and set new records without being called upon for his supremest efforts.

The turf has few examples of brothers being great performers. A notable case was that of Persimmon, Diamond Jubilee, Florizel and Sandringham. They were all by Sir Simon out of the famous mare Perdita II., by Hampton, and they were bred and owned by the late King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales. Persimmon won the Derby, St. Leger and Jockey Club stakes, as well as other good races, and he was afterward as great in the stud as on the race course. Persimmon's Derby was in 1896. His brother, Diamond Jubilee, scored in the same classic in 1899. He was purchased for the Argentine for \$151,200. He too has been a stud success. Florizel was a fair performer, while Sandringham also won races.

It is a tribute to the blood of Hampton in the female line to find it close up in the pedigrees of Man o' War and his brothers and sisters, Mahubah, their dam, is a daughter of the Derby winner Rock Sand, which August Belmont imported from England at a cost of \$125,000. She is out of Merry Token, by Merry Hampton, a son of Hampton. Should Playfellow, now a three-year-old; My Play, a two-year-old, and Mirabelle, now a yearling, show anything like the quality of Man o' War the breed-

ers of the United States will indeed be fortunate in having access to such potent strains of blood.

All the produce of Mahubah are by Fair Play, a son of Hastings and imported Fairy Gold, by Bend Or, and they were bred by August Belmont at his Nursery Stud in Kentucky. Each is the property of a different owner, a fact which increases the interest in their turf and stud performances. Man o' War is the property of the Glen Riddle Stable, which acquired him at auction as a yearling for \$5,000. Playfellow is owned by the Quincy Stable and cost \$1,800 at private sale from A. B. Hancock, a Kentucky breeder, who had bought a number of youngsters from Mr. Belmont before Man o' War showed his greatness. My Play is owned by the Xalapa Stable, which took the colt crop at Nursery two years ago. Mirabelle roams the blue grass pastures of her breeder in Kentucky. Whatever the turf may hold in store for her, she is priceless as a brood mare prospect.

The careers of Playfellow and the other descendants of Mahubah will be watched with interest. Perhaps this country is to have a Perdita II. of its own!

More Truth About Russia.

So numerous and comprehensive have been the revelations of the so-called unvarnished truth about Russia given to this country in official reports, in press despatches, in magazine articles and by returned travelers that the sum of information already vouchsafed would seem almost to equal the grand total of all there is to know about Bolshevism and its results. Yet interesting new and widely diverse facts still continue to be revealed. A report has been submitted to the British Government by a special committee appointed in May, 1920, to gather political and economic data on Russian conditions. The committee has unearthed a brand new kind of vicious circle.

Among its findings the committee cites (1) the necessity for restoring to the peasant an adequate incentive if the land which has fallen out of cultivation, estimated at 40 per cent. of the soil formerly tilled, is to be reclaimed; (2) the impossibility of restoring to the peasant an adequate incentive until industrial production has been restored and the peasant receives from the towns the manufactured articles he requires; and (3) that the inducement to agricultural production must be provided to supply the towns with adequate food before industrial production can be rehabilitated.

Here is a set of conditions which would strangle the most expert logician. The peasant must begin work before the industrial worker can begin; the industrial worker must begin before the peasant can begin. The committee was driven to the inevitable conclusion that nobody would make a start until conditions had been completely changed by remuneration of the political and economic order existing under the title of Bolshevism. Only then would the outside world furnish credits for the food needed by the towns and the manufactures needed by the peasants.

This brings the question down to where it has been brought so often before: that credits must precede restoration in Russia, and credits will be forthcoming only when Russia recognizes the inviolability of contracts, past and future.

But here the omnipresent Dutch banker intervenes and further complicates the logical paradox. Consul-General Anderson at Rotterdam apprises the Department of Commerce that a thriving business is going on between Holland and Russia through Bolshevist interests in the Baltic States. This trade has grown to such proportions, particularly in flax, that a group known as Consortium Vlesing & Co. has been organized in Holland to do the financing. Despite many difficulties, the Consul-General says, "the business has been found so profitable that no complaint is made by the general run of Dutch exporters."

In what the Dutch bankers are doing there is only an apparent contradiction, however, of the English committee's report. The English committee sees no chance for extensive trade in an anti-trade atmosphere. No quiet knitting party in a madhouse. The Dutchmen are merely quilting around the edges.

Some doctors say men eat too much salt; but how can men help it when they have to take so many grains of salt with what doctors tell them?

Union College, conferring a degree on Miss MAUDE ADAMS, refuses to believe that Peter Pan hasn't grown up.

WINSBORO's comet may be all right in its way, but HALLEY's is the only one worth sitting up to see. We advise everybody who was disappointed last night to stick around for sixty-six years, when HALLEY's comet will positively return.

Renewal.

The earth heart sits in June To the world old rapture tune; The kindled fountains of the rose Have forgotten the drifted snows, And the loved and the lover knows That life is a precious boon.

The air is like amber wine; There's an ardor in the vine And a gladness in the cry As the wooer wind goes by, And a golden ecstasy Where the bright laburnums shine.

Mellowly o'er and o'er The stream sings to the shore; In dawn and dusk and dew, All lovely things renew, And one seems to sense a clue To the primal joys once more.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Public Defenders.

California Goes In for Another Expensive Public Officer.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The movement to establish the office of public defender to represent indigent accused persons has received fresh impetus by the recent passage of a State-wide public defender bill by the California Legislature. The bill provides for the election of a public defender in each county and city of California, after the approval of the local board of supervisors. This law will shortly be effective in nine counties in California, which include all the big centres of population in that State.

It is important to note that this State-wide legislation was passed after eight years successful demonstration of the efficiency and economy of the office of public defender in Los Angeles, and that there was a very insistent demand by the principal civic organizations in San Francisco for the enactment of the new law.

A vigorous effort will be made at the next session of the New York Legislature to establish the office of public defender in various counties of this State, and there is reason to believe that the proposed bill will receive the support of numerous civic bodies.

The old idea that the State can do no wrong is no longer regarded as sound by those who are giving thoughtful consideration to our criminal court system. Public defenders are needed to protect the legal rights of those who by reason of poverty are unable to protect themselves. Voluntary legal aid or charitable intervention fails to meet the issue. The "presumption of innocence" requires the State to defend as well as to prosecute. The present system of "assigned counsel" is fundamentally wrong from any angle.

The public defender will promote justice, save expense, facilitate the disposition of criminal cases and give a real significance to the doctrine of "equality before the law." MATTHEW C. GOLDMAN, New York, June 13.

British Income Tax.

Regulations Concerning the Recovery of Disputed Payment.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: You were recently good enough to insert a letter from me on the above subject, and as a fresh point has now arisen I am taking the liberty of writing you again. I am now pleased to inform your readers that as a result of prolonged negotiations with the inland revenue all persons receiving income through a British trust are entitled to recovery of tax in exactly the same way as if no trust existed.

The position of residents abroad in relation to British income tax is, therefore, as follows: All British subjects can recover the whole or part of any income tax deducted from their dividends, annuities, rents, &c., for 1920-21 and in future, the exact amount depending upon their total income.

All Crown servants, serving or retired, or their widows, missionaries and persons resident abroad for the sake of health can claim as above for three years back.

Every person abroad, British subject or not, can recover the whole of the tax deducted from British war loans or Exchequer bonds, and foreign and Colonial securities for three years back, whether held in trust or not.

I shall be pleased to advise, without charge, any of your readers who care to write me exactly how any of the above claims should be prepared.

WILFRED T. FRY, 421 Strand, London, W. C. 2, June 1.

An All Woman Company.

Mme. Nazimova's Project Inspires a Historical Inquiry.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I have read with interest an item in THE NEW YORK HERALD wherein Mme. Nazimova is reported to be contemplating a return to the speaking stage in a play in which all the characters are women.

As one interested in the theatre I should like to ask your readers whether this has ever been done before.

Of course women have played men's parts, and productions in which no men appear are given every year by our schools and colleges. But aside from such one act plays as Alice Gerstenberg's "Overtones" and Strindberg's "The Stronger," have any full length plays with all woman characters ever been written or produced? A. M., New York, June 13.

Insurance Policies.

An Explanation of the 80 Per Cent. Clause.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: While this fire insurance investigation is going on I would suggest that policies be made more simple. For instance, what does that "80 per cent." clause mean?

Every agent or broker has a different idea. As nearly as I can understand it you are insured for \$20,000, and you have a total loss by fire, your policy means that the company gets 20 per cent. of your loss, or \$2,000. In other words your policy means \$8,000 instead of the \$10,000 you have been paying on for years—what a joke! Is this so? New York, June 13.

\$607,442 Vassar Commencement Gifts

Largest Class in the History of the College to Be Graduated To-day.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Poughkeepsie, June 13.—Several thousand persons looked on to-day as the twenty-four most beautiful sophomores of Vassar College fitted across the campus with the famous daisy chain as part of the annual class day exercises. Coincident with the exercises was the announcement of cash gifts to the college amounting to \$607,442, of which \$500,000 was a conditional gift of the General Education Board and \$75,000 from the Carnegie Foundation.

Miss Anne Goss of New York City was chairman of the exercises, which began at half-past ten in the morning and continued until late this evening. The exercises consisted of a pageant telling in songs and dances the history of the class. The players were dressed in varicolored gowns. One pageant told of the end of the rainbow. During the exercises fellowships were awarded to Misses Harriet White of Richmond Hill, L. I.; Dorothy Barck of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Clara F. Cheney of Fort Edward, Elizabeth Larsen of New London, Conn.; Amy Davison of Brooklyn, Clifford Sellers of Montclair, N. J.; Katherine Ogden of Ithaca, Virgil Butler of Bridgeport, Conn.; Elizabeth Hinks of Cincinnati, Ohio; Anita Marburg of Philadelphia, Ruth Monroe of Chicago, Elizabeth T. Abbott of Providence, R. I., and Ruth M. Sternberg of Newburgh.

The commencement exercises will begin in the chapel to-morrow morning. The largest class in the history of the college will be graduated.

Singers Tested for Stadium.

A committee of the People's Institute, the personnel of which was carefully guarded, took up yesterday the problem of selecting six or eight soloists for the forthcoming Stadium Concerts from 800

Ballade of an Uncertain Syllable.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Shakespeare wrote (and happily grinned). "Sweetest nut hath sourest rind." Then his couplet thus he twinned—"Such nut is Rosalind."

Any critic you will find. Now believes that William shined. We should say, to rhyme inclined, "Such a nut is Rosalind!"

Still, the breeze we call the wind Poets praise as of the wind. Talk has changed since Shakespeare chinned. With his cony kin and kind. We can't expect his mind to be so kind. But his tongue has got us skinned. Nuts to crack he's left behind—Such a nut is "Rosalind!"

Needless Deaths.

Tuberculosis Is an Enemy Which May Be Eliminated.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: "Needless deaths"—certainly two very striking words. Yet they apply, with sadly significant truth, to tuberculosis conditions in this city.

As matters now stand, out of all the thousands who die here in New York each year at ages 25 to 45 years more than one-quarter succumb to one disease alone; and that one disease is tuberculosis.

Readers of THE NEW YORK HERALD will not doubt be shocked to think of this large, sturdy, downy, as being needless. Yet so it is. We say "needless" because tuberculosis is preventable; and anything that is preventable certainly need not exist.

Tuberculosis in this or any community means simply the existence of bad housing, poor or insufficient food, lack of fresh air, overwork and too little rest. These should not be. In time they will not be. And in that day and by that act tuberculosis itself will not be—and thousands of valuable lives will no longer be a needless sacrifice.

Our work is remedial, of course, to the extent of coping to our fullest ability with conditions as we find them. That effort must assuredly go on. But our work is educational likewise. We try to point out not only the effects of this scourge but its source as well, and thus to wipe out that source, so that in time it will no longer sully our civilization.

To be sure tuberculosis has lately shown a decrease here. That is most gratifying, most encouraging. But this decrease has a double value. It not only shows that what is being done, it points to what may yet be done—to what, indeed, must be done.

Ceaseless, intelligent effort is the answer—effort that holds steadily onward without abatement in the crushing of this scourge. We do all we can, but the task is yet very great in checking these yearly thousands of "needless deaths."

For the good of New York, therefore, we shall be glad to give helpful information to all who may inquire of us. NEW YORK TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION, 10 East 39th street, New York, June 13.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow; cooler to-morrow night; fresh strong northwest winds.

For New Jersey—Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; cooler to-morrow night; fresh strong northwest winds.

For Southern New England—Generally fair to-day and to-morrow with moderate temperatures; fresh to strong west and northwest winds.

For Western New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow, with moderate temperatures; fresh northwest winds.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The disturbance that was central north of Lake Superior last night moved rapidly east southeastward to Maine, attended by local thunder showers in the lake region and the north Atlantic coast, and another disturbance of wide extent was central over Montana to-day, moving slowly eastward. There were scattered showers over the West, the west Gulf States, the Dakotas, the south Rocky Mountain region and the north Pacific States.

The temperature was high in the north and in the middle West, and in the central and north plains States and from Iowa southward over the Ohio Valley and the middle West, and another disturbance of wide extent was central over Montana to-day, moving slowly eastward. There were scattered showers over the West, the west Gulf States, the Dakotas, the south Rocky Mountain region and the north Pacific States.

The temperature will be somewhat lower in the middle West, and in the central and north plains States and from Iowa southward over the Ohio Valley and the middle West, and another disturbance of wide extent was central over Montana to-day, moving slowly eastward. There were scattered showers over the West, the west Gulf States, the Dakotas, the south Rocky Mountain region and the north Pacific States.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, seventy-fifth meridian time.

Stations. Temp. Wind. Humidity. Rainfall. Albany..... 84 54 28.00 0.00

Barometer..... 30.14

Humidity..... 60

Wind-velocity..... 10

Weather..... Cloudy

Events to-day.

The New York Historical Society and Sons of the Revolution will formally present a Liberty Pole to the city, City Hall Park, 4 P. M.

Flag Day exercises, New York Lodge, No. 1, 100 West 12th St., 7 P. M.

Edw. Lovell, Jr., Edwards of New Jersey will speak at the celebration of Brooklyn Lodge, B. P. O. E., Fort Greene Park, 8 P. M.

Bishop William T. Manning and Major-General Robert L. Bullard will speak at the special service for Flag Day at the Metropolitan Cathedral, 8 P. M.

In commemoration of Flag Day, Masonic Hall, 46 West Twenty-fourth street, 8 P. M.

League of American Pen Women, Inc., luncheon in honor of Mrs. Claire Sheridan, National Association, 100 West 12th St., 4 P. M.

National Tuberculosis Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, beginning at 9 A. M.

Prominent review of Staten Island school children, Curtis High School Athletic Field, New Brighton, 10 A. M.

Teachers' Conference to school children for writing Peter Cooper essays, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

Meeting, Van Cortlandt Manor House, Van Cortlandt Park, 11:30 A. M.

Manhattan College, sixtieth annual commencement exercises, 8 P. M.

Spryden Duval Park, 3:30 P. M.

Dr. C. C. Brown will speak at the meeting of the National Association of Accountants, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, 8 P. M.

Adelphi Academy, annual commencement, Adelphi Academy, 8 P. M.

New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, commencement, at the institution, 8 P. M.

163rd street, 3 P. M.